

(3) the move from manual data collection and analysis to 21st century commercial, advanced verification methodologies is long overdue; and

(4) the Joint Strike Fighter Program Office and the Service Joint Strike Fighter Transition Program Offices should apply commercial digital microelectronics engineering best practices, to be executed exclusively by companies accredited by the Department of Defense as trusted suppliers, to all future Joint Strike Fighter acquisition, sustainment, modernization, and diminishing manufacturing sources and materials shortages (DMSMS) efforts to achieve improved life-cycle-costs and capability delivery.

(b) **ADDITIONAL AMOUNT.**—The amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2023 by section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation is hereby increased by \$20,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for F-35 C2D2 (PE 0604840F).

SA 5841. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1239. CONDEMNATION OF RUSSIA'S ATTEMPTS TO CLAIM SOVEREIGNTY OVER ANY PORTION OF UKRAINE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Russian Federation violated the sovereignty of Ukraine beginning with the illegal annexation of Crimea and its invasion into eastern Ukraine.

(2) Beginning in February 2022, the Russian Federation sought to further violate Ukraine's sovereignty by launching unprovoked military action against Ukraine.

(3) On September 22, 2022, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization condemned the then upcoming referendum stating that the “[s]ham referenda in the Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson regions of Ukraine have no legitimacy and will be a blatant violation of the UN Charter. NATO Allies will not recognize their illegal and illegitimate annexation. These lands are Ukraine. We call on all states to reject Russia's blatant attempts at territorial conquest”.

(4) On September 23, 2022, President Joseph R. Biden stated, “The United States will never recognize Ukrainian territory as anything other than part of Ukraine.”.

(5) Beginning on September 23, 2022, Russia conducted sham referenda in 4 Ukrainian regions (Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia) in an attempt to validate Moscow's illegal annexation of the territory.

(6) Published reports indicate that—

(A) Ukrainians have been forced to vote in the sham referenda “under a gun barrel”; and

(B) Russian officials have visited schools, hospitals, and other workplaces to force Ukrainians to vote in favor of annexation.

(7) The Kremlin has stated that once the sham referenda are concluded, the process of absorbing the annexed areas into Russia will be completed “promptly”.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should refuse to recognize any claim of sovereignty by the Russian Federation over any portion of Ukraine;

(2) the recent sham referenda beginning on September 23, 2022, directed by the Government of the Russian Federation, violates international law; and

(3) President Biden should restrict all economic and military aid and assistance to any nation that recognizes Russian sovereignty over any portion of Ukraine.

SA 5842. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 906. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF STRATEGIC CAPITAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 148. Office of Strategic Capital

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is in the Office of the Secretary of Defense an office to be known as the Office of Strategic Capital (in this section referred to as the ‘Office’).

“(b) **DIRECTOR.**—The Office shall be headed by a Director (in this section referred to as the ‘Director’), who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense from among employees of the Department of Defense in Senior Executive Service positions (as defined in section 3132 of title 5).

“(c) **DUTIES.**—The Office shall—

“(1) identify, accelerate, and sustain the establishment, research, development, construction, procurement, leasing, consolidation, alteration, improvement, or repair of tangible and intangible assets vital to national security;

“(2) protect vital tangible and intangible assets from theft, acquisition, and transfer by the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and other countries that are adversaries of the United States; and

“(3) provide capital assistance to eligible entities engaged in eligible investments.

“(d) **APPLICATIONS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An eligible entity seeking capital assistance for an eligible investment shall submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require.

“(2) **PRELIMINARY RATING OPINION LETTER.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided by subparagraph (B), an application submitted under paragraph (1) seeking capital assistance for an eligible investment shall include a preliminary rating opinion letter from at least one rating agency indicating that the senior obligations of the investment have the potential to achieve an investment-grade rating.

“(B) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The Director may waive the requirement under subparagraph (A) with respect to an investment if it is not possible to obtain a preliminary rating opinion letter with respect to the investment.

“(e) **SELECTION OF INVESTMENTS.**—The Director shall establish criteria for selecting

among eligible investments for which applications are submitted under subsection (d). Such criteria shall include—

“(1) the extent to which an investment is significant to the national security of the United States;

“(2) the creditworthiness of an investment; and

“(3) the likelihood that capital assistance provided for an investment would enable the investment to proceed sooner than the investment would otherwise be able to proceed.

“(f) **CAPITAL ASSISTANCE.**—

“(1) **LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Office may provide loans or loan guarantees to finance or refinance the costs of an eligible investment selected pursuant to subsection (e).

“(B) **INVESTMENT-GRADE RATING REQUIRED.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided by clause (ii), a loan or loan guarantee may be provided under subparagraph (A) only with respect to an investment that receives an investment-grade rating from a rating agency.

“(ii) **EXCEPTION.**—The Director may waive the requirement under clause (i) with respect to an investment if—

“(I) it is not possible to obtain a preliminary rating opinion letter with respect to the investment; and

“(II) the investment is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be vital to the national security of the United States.

“(C) **SECURITY.**—A loan provided under subparagraph (A) is required—

“(i) to be payable, in whole or in part, from tolls, user fees, or other dedicated revenue sources; and

“(ii) to include a rate covenant, coverage requirement, or similar security feature supporting investment obligations.

“(D) **ADMINISTRATION OF LOANS.**—

“(i) **INTEREST RATE.**—

“(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided by subclause (II), the interest rate on a loan provided under subparagraph (A) shall be not less than the yield on marketable United States Treasury securities of a similar maturity to the maturity of the loan on the date of execution of the loan agreement.

“(II) **EXCEPTION.**—The Director may waive the requirement under subclause (I) with respect to an investment if the investment is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be vital to the national security of the United States.

“(ii) **FINAL MATURITY DATE.**—The final maturity date of a loan provided under subparagraph (A) shall be not later than 35 years after the date of substantial completion of the investment for which the loan was provided.

“(iii) **PREPAYMENT.**—A loan provided under subparagraph (A) may be paid earlier than is provided for under the loan agreement without a penalty.

“(iv) **CAPITAL RESERVE SUBSIDY AMOUNT.**—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the rating agencies shall determine the appropriate capital reserve subsidy amount for each loan provided under subparagraph (A).

“(v) **NONSUBORDINATION.**—A loan provided under subparagraph (A) shall not be subordinated to the claims of any holder of investment obligations in the event of bankruptcy, insolvency, or liquidation of the obligor.

“(vi) **SALE OF LOANS.**—After substantial completion of an investment for which a loan is provided under subparagraph (A) and after notifying the obligor, the Director may sell to another entity or reoffer into the capital markets a loan for the investment if the Director determines that the sale or reoffering can be made on favorable terms.

“(vii) LOAN GUARANTEES.—If the Director determines that the holder of a loan guaranteed by the Office defaults on the loan, the Director shall pay the holder as specified in the loan guarantee agreement.

“(viii) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Loans and loan guarantees provided under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to such other terms and conditions and contain such other covenants, representations, warranties, and requirements (including requirements for audits) as the Director determines appropriate.

“(ix) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL CREDIT REFORM ACT OF 1990.—Loans and loan guarantees provided under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the requirements of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.).

“(2) EQUITY INVESTMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director may, as a minority investor, support an eligible investment selected pursuant to subsection (e) with funds or use other mechanisms for the purpose of purchasing, and may make and fund commitments to purchase, invest in, make pledges in respect of, or otherwise acquire, equity or quasi-equity securities or shares or financial interests of the eligible entity receiving support for the eligible investment, including as a limited partner or other investor in investment funds, upon such terms and conditions as the Director may determine.

“(B) SALES AND LIQUIDATION OF POSITION.—The Office shall seek to sell and liquidate any support for an investment provided under subparagraph (A) as soon as commercially feasible, commensurate with other similar investors in the investment and taking into consideration the national security interests of the United States.

“(3) INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE.—The Director may issue insurance or reinsurance, upon such terms and conditions as the Director may determine, to an eligible entity for an eligible investment selected pursuant to subsection (e) assuring protection of the investments of the entity in whole or in part against any or all political risks such as currency inconvertibility and transfer restrictions, expropriation, war, terrorism, civil disturbance, breach of contract, or nonhonoring of financial obligations.

“(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Director shall provide technical assistance with respect to developing and financing investments to eligible entities seeking capital assistance for eligible investments and eligible entities receiving capital assistance under this subsection.

“(5) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

“(A) FEES.—The Director may charge fees for the provision of capital assistance under this subsection to cover the costs to the Office of providing such assistance.

“(B) AMOUNT OF CAPITAL ASSISTANCE.—The Director shall provide to an eligible investment selected pursuant to subsection (e) the minimum amount of assistance necessary to carry out the investment.

“(C) USE OF UNITED STATES DOLLAR.—All financial transactions conducted under this subsection shall be conducted in United States dollars, unless the Director approves of the use of another currency.

“(g) CORPORATE FUNDS.—

“(1) CORPORATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ‘Office of Strategic Capital Capital Account’ (in this subsection referred to as the ‘Capital Account’) to carry out the purposes of the Office.

“(2) FUNDING.—The Capital Account shall consist of—

“(A) fees charged and collected pursuant to paragraph (3);

“(B) any amounts received pursuant to paragraph (6);

“(C) investments and returns on such investments pursuant to paragraph (7);

“(D) amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (8);

“(E) payments received in connection with settlements of all insurance and reinsurance claims of the Office; and

“(F) all other collections transferred to or earned by the Office, excluding the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a), of loans and loan guaranties.

“(3) FEE AUTHORITY.—Fees may be charged and collected for providing capital assistance in amounts to be determined by the Director. The Director shall establish the amount of such fees at an amount sufficient to cover all or a portion of the costs to the Office of providing capital assistance.

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to appropriations Acts, the Director is authorized to pay, from amounts in the Capital Account—

“(i) the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a), of loans and loan guaranties and other capital assistance; and

“(ii) administrative expenses of the Office.

“(B) INCOME AND REVENUE.—In order to carry out the purposes of the Office, all collections transferred to or earned by the Office (excluding the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a), of loans and loan guaranties) shall be deposited into the Capital Account and shall be available to carry out its purpose, including—

“(i) payment of all insurance and reinsurance claims of the Office;

“(ii) repayments to the Treasury of amounts borrowed under paragraph (5); and

“(iii) dividend payments to the Treasury under paragraph (6).

“(5) FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—All capital assistance provided by the Office shall constitute obligations of the United States, and the full faith and credit of the United States is hereby pledged for the full payment and performance of such obligations.

“(B) AUTHORITY TO BORROW.—The Director is authorized to borrow from the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to fulfill such obligations of the United States and any such borrowing shall be at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities, for a period jointly determined by the Director and the Secretary of Defense, and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

“(6) DIVIDENDS.—The Director, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall annually assess a dividend payment to the Treasury if the Office’s insurance portfolio is more than 100 percent reserved.

“(7) INVESTMENT AUTHORITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director may request the Secretary of the Treasury to invest such portion of the Capital Account as is not, in the Director’s judgment, required to meet the current needs of the Capital Account.

“(B) FORM OF INVESTMENTS.—Investments described in subparagraph (A) shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in public debt obligations, with maturities suitable to the needs of the Capital Account, as determined by the Director, and bearing interest at rates determined by the Secretary, taking into consideration current market yields on

outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities.

“(8) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Capital Account—

“(i) for fiscal year 2023, \$20,000,000;

“(ii) for fiscal year 2024, \$30,000,000;

“(iii) for fiscal year 2025, \$40,000,000; and

“(iv) for fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, \$50,000,000.

“(B) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subparagraph (A) shall remain available until expended.

“(9) COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS ACTS.—Interest earnings made pursuant to paragraph (6), earnings collected related to equity investments, and other amounts (excluding fees related to insurance or reinsurance) collected, may not be collected for any fiscal year except to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

“(h) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.

“(i) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report describing the activities of the Office in the preceding fiscal year and the goals of the Office for the next fiscal year.

“(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CAPITAL ASSISTANCE.—The term ‘capital assistance’ means loans, loan guaranties, equity investments, insurance and reinsurance, or technical assistance provided under subsection (f).

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(A) an individual;

“(B) a corporation;

“(C) a partnership, including a public-private partnership;

“(D) a joint venture;

“(E) a trust;

“(F) a State, including a political subdivision or any other instrumentality of a State;

“(G) a Tribal government or consortium of Tribal governments;

“(H) any other governmental entity or public agency in the United States, including a special purpose district or public authority, including a port authority; or

“(I) a multi-State or multi-jurisdictional group of public entities.

“(3) ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—The term ‘eligible investment’ means an investment that facilitates the efforts of the Office—

“(A) to identify, accelerate, and sustain the establishment, research, development, construction, procurement, leasing, consolidation, alteration, improvement, or repair of tangible and intangible assets vital to national security; or

“(B) to protect vital tangible and intangible assets from theft, acquisition, and transfer by the People’s Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and other countries that are adversaries of the United States.

“(4) INVESTMENT-GRADE RATING.—The term ‘investment-grade rating’ means a rating of BBB minus, Baa3, bbb minus, BBB (low), or higher assigned by a rating agency to investment obligations.

“(5) OBLIGOR.—The term ‘obligor’ means a party that is primarily liable for payment of the principal of or interest on a loan.

“(6) RATING AGENCY.—The term ‘rating agency’ means a credit rating agency registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (as that term is defined in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a))).

“(7) **SUBSIDY AMOUNT.**—The term ‘subsidy amount’ means the amount of budget authority sufficient to cover the estimated long-term cost to the Federal Government of a loan—

“(A) calculated on a net present value basis; and

“(B) excluding administrative costs and any incidental effects on governmental receipts or outlays in accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.).”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 4 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“148. Office of Strategic Capital.”.

SA 5843. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1064. PASSPORT AGENCY LOCATION STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with key government officials, to the extent necessary, shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a new physical passport agency to facilitate and process in-person passport appointments in South Carolina.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives that contains—

(1) the comprehensive results and conclusions of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a);

(2) a recommendation regarding whether a physical passport agency should be established in South Carolina;

(3) if the Secretary recommends establishing a physical passport agency in South Carolina—

(A) a detailed plan for such agency;

(B) the costs associated with establishing such agency; and

(C) a timeline outlining the process for establishing such agency, including the estimated date when such agency could become fully operational; and

(4) if the Secretary recommends not establishing a physical passport agency in South Carolina—

(A) a detailed explanation of the factors behind such determination;

(B) a detailed plan addressing how in-person passport appointment backlogs will be prevented; and

(C) an estimate of the number of United States citizens who will be unable to have their passport processed before their scheduled overseas trip due to the failure to establish a physical passport agency in South Carolina.

SA 5844. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5499 submitted by Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) and

intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XV, add the following:

SEC. 1550. IRAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITY MONITORING ACT OF 2022.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Iran Nuclear Weapons Capability Monitoring Act of 2022”.

(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In the late 1980s, the Islamic Republic of Iran established the AMAD Project with the intent to manufacture 5 nuclear weapons and prepare an underground nuclear test site.

(2) Since at least 2002, the Islamic Republic of Iran has advanced its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, posing serious threats to the security interests of the United States, Israel, and other allies and partners.

(3) In 2002, nuclear facilities in Natanz and Arak, Iran, were revealed to the public by the National Council of Resistance of Iran.

(4) On April 11, 2006, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it had enriched uranium for the first time to a level close to 3.5 percent at the Natanz Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant, Natanz, Iran.

(5) On December 23, 2006, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1737 (2006), which imposed sanctions with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran for its failure to suspend enrichment activities.

(6) The United Nations Security Council subsequently adopted Resolutions 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), and 1929 (2010), all of which targeted the nuclear program of and imposed additional sanctions with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(7) On February 3, 2009, the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that it had launched its first satellite, which raised concern over the applicability of the satellite to the ballistic missile program.

(8) In September 2009, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France revealed the existence of the clandestine Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant in Iran, years after construction started on the plant.

(9) In 2010, the Islamic Republic of Iran reportedly had enriched uranium to a level of 20 percent.

(10) On March 9, 2016, the Islamic Republic of Iran launched 2 variations of the Qadr medium-range ballistic missile.

(11) On January 28, 2017, the Islamic Republic of Iran conducted a test of a medium-range ballistic missile, which traveled an estimated 600 miles and provides the Islamic Republic of Iran the capability to threaten military installations of the United States in the Middle East.

(12) In 2018, Israel seized a significant portion of the nuclear archive of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which contained tens of thousands of files and compact discs relating to past efforts at nuclear weapon design, development, and manufacturing by the Islamic Republic of Iran, including such efforts occurring after 2003.

(13) On September 27, 2018, Israel revealed the existence of a secret warehouse housing radioactive material in the Turqez Abad district in Tehran, and an inspection of the warehouse by the International Atomic Energy Agency detected radioactive particles, which the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran failed to adequately explain.

(14) On June 19, 2020, the International Atomic Energy Agency adopted Resolution GOV/2020/34 expressing “serious concern... that Iran has not provided access to the Agency under the Additional Protocol to two locations”.

(15) On January 8, 2020, an Iranian missile struck an Iraqi military base where members of the United States Armed Forces were stationed, resulting in 11 of such members being treated for injuries.

(16) On April 17, 2021, the International Atomic Energy Agency verified that the Islamic Republic of Iran had begun to enrich uranium to 60 percent purity.

(17) On August 14, 2021, President of Iran Hassan Rouhani stated that “Iran’s Atomic Energy Organization can enrich uranium by 20 percent and 60 percent and if one day our reactors need it, it can enrich uranium to 90 percent purity”.

(18) According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Islamic Republic of Iran has “between six and eight liquid-fuel ballistic missiles and up to 12 solid-fuel systems” as of 2021.

(19) On November 9, 2021, the Islamic Republic of Iran completed Zolfaghar-1400, a 3-day war game that included conventional navy, army, air force, and air defense forces testing cruise missiles, torpedoes, and suicide drones in the Strait of Hormuz, the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean.

(20) On December 20, 2021, the Islamic Republic of Iran commenced a 5-day drill in which it launched a number of short- and long-range ballistic missiles that it claimed could destroy Israel, constituting an escalation in the already genocidal rhetoric of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward Israel.

(21) On January 24, 2022, Houthi rebels, backed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, fired 2 missiles at Al Dhafra Air Base in the United Arab Emirates, which hosts around 2,000 members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(22) On January 31, 2022, surface-to-air interceptors of the United Arab Emirates shot down a Houthi missile fired at the United Arab Emirates during a visit by President of Israel Isaac Herzog, the first-ever visit of an Israeli President to the United Arab Emirates.

(23) On February 9, 2022, the Islamic Republic of Iran unveiled a new surface-to-surface missile, named “Kheibar Shekan”, which has a reported range of 900 miles (1450 kilometers) and is capable of penetrating missile shields.

(24) On March 13, 2022, the Islamic Republic of Iran launched 12 missiles into Erbil, Iraq, which struck near a consulate building of the United States.

(25) On April 17, 2022, the Islamic Republic of Iran confirmed the relocation of a production facility for advanced centrifuges from an aboveground facility at Karaj, Iran, to the fortified underground Natanz Enrichment Complex.

(26) On April 19, 2022, the Department of State released a report stating that there are “serious concerns” about “possible undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran”.

(27) On May 30, 2022, the International Atomic Energy Agency reported that the Islamic Republic of Iran had achieved a stockpile of 43.3 kilograms, equivalent to 95.5 pounds, of 60 percent highly enriched uranium, roughly enough material for a nuclear weapon.

(28) On June 8, 2022, the Islamic Republic of Iran turned off surveillance cameras installed by the International Atomic Energy Agency to monitor uranium enrichment activities at nuclear sites in the country.

(c) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—